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ABSTRACT

This report discusses population trends abroad and their relation to immigration pressures and policies in the United States. The following sections are included: (1) "Two Major Waves of Immigration"; (2) "The U.S.--A Major Host Nation for Permanent Immigrants"; (3) "Changing Sources of Immigrants to the United States"; (4) "Current and Future Migrant Streams"; (5) "The Rise of Illegal Immigration to the United States"; (6) "Characteristics of the Top Immigrant Sending Countries"; (7) "The Pace of World Population Growth"; (8) "Age Structure's Influence on Migration"; (9) "World Labor Force Growth"; (10) "Labor Force Growth vs. Job Creation--a Case Study of Mexico; (11) "Rapid Urbanization--Further Spur to Immigration; (12) "New Immigrants to the U.S.--Where They Settle, How They Are Doing"; (13) "The Mismatch Between New U.S. Jobs and Immigrant Workers; (14) "Education and Immigration--The Case of California"; (15) "Immigration Policy and U.S. Population Size"; and (16) "U.S. Resources for Population Stabilization and Third World Development." Twenty-nine figures and two tables are included. (JS)

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Population Pressures Abroad and Immigration Pressures at Home

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1989

Two Major Waves of Immigration

The United States has long been a "nation of immigrants" where people from many cultures, races and creeds have come together to forge a new national identity.

Since 1820, when statistics were first collected, the United States has admitted some 55 million immigrants in a series of ebbs and flows.

The largest wave of legal immigration began in 1900 and continued until World War I. During this period, the United States admitted over 13 million immigrants, most of them European. This migrant stream was equal to about 15 percent of European population growth between 1900 and 1915.

In 1923 Congress passed restrictive immigration legislation in response to a resurgence in immigration following World War I and changes in the countries sending immigrants. In subsequent decades immigration declined, dropping to historical lows during the Depression and World War II.

After World War II legal immigration and refugee flows began to grow slowly again. In 1965, the United States abandoned the old national origins quota system and lifted the ban on Asian immigration that had existed since 1882. Under the 1965 law, as amended, 80 percent of immigrant visas are allocated on the basis of family connections and 20 percent on the basis of skills and education.

Today combined legal and illegal immigration is again approaching the historical records set at the turn of the century. However, these rising numbers represent only a small portion of the people who express a desire to come to the United States.

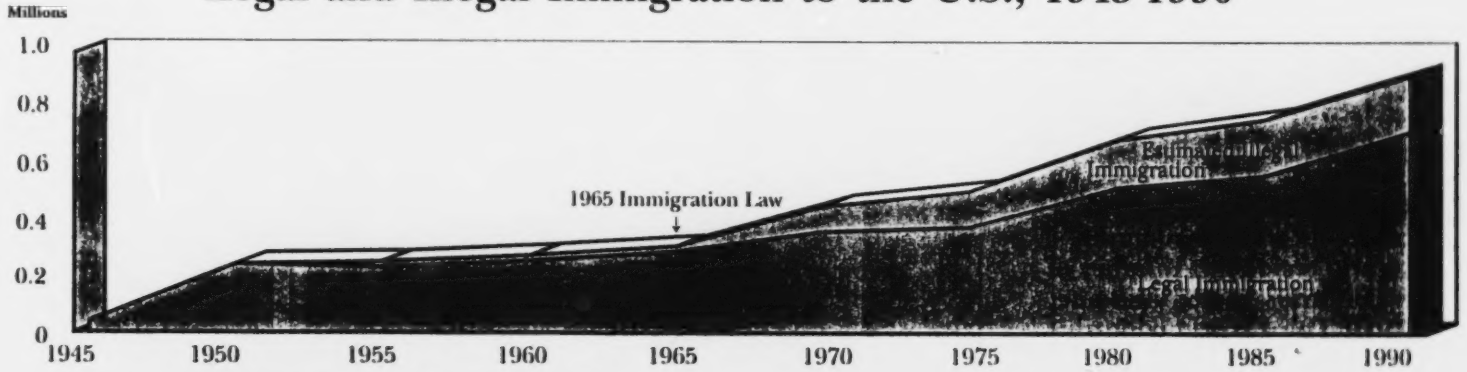
In 1989, a "lottery" for 20,000 immigrant slots generated over 3.2 million applications from around the world.

Population growth aboard, now over 90 million people a year, and its negative impact on economic progress can be expected to drive increased demand for immigration in the years ahead.

Legal Immigration to the U.S., 1900-1945

Source: *1987 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*

Legal and Illegal Immigration to the U.S., 1945-1990



Source: *1987 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*
Technical Note: 1989 -90 data estimated.

The U.S. — A Major Host Nation for Permanent Immigrants

The United States currently accepts nearly as many legal immigrants and refugees for permanent settlement as the rest of the world combined.

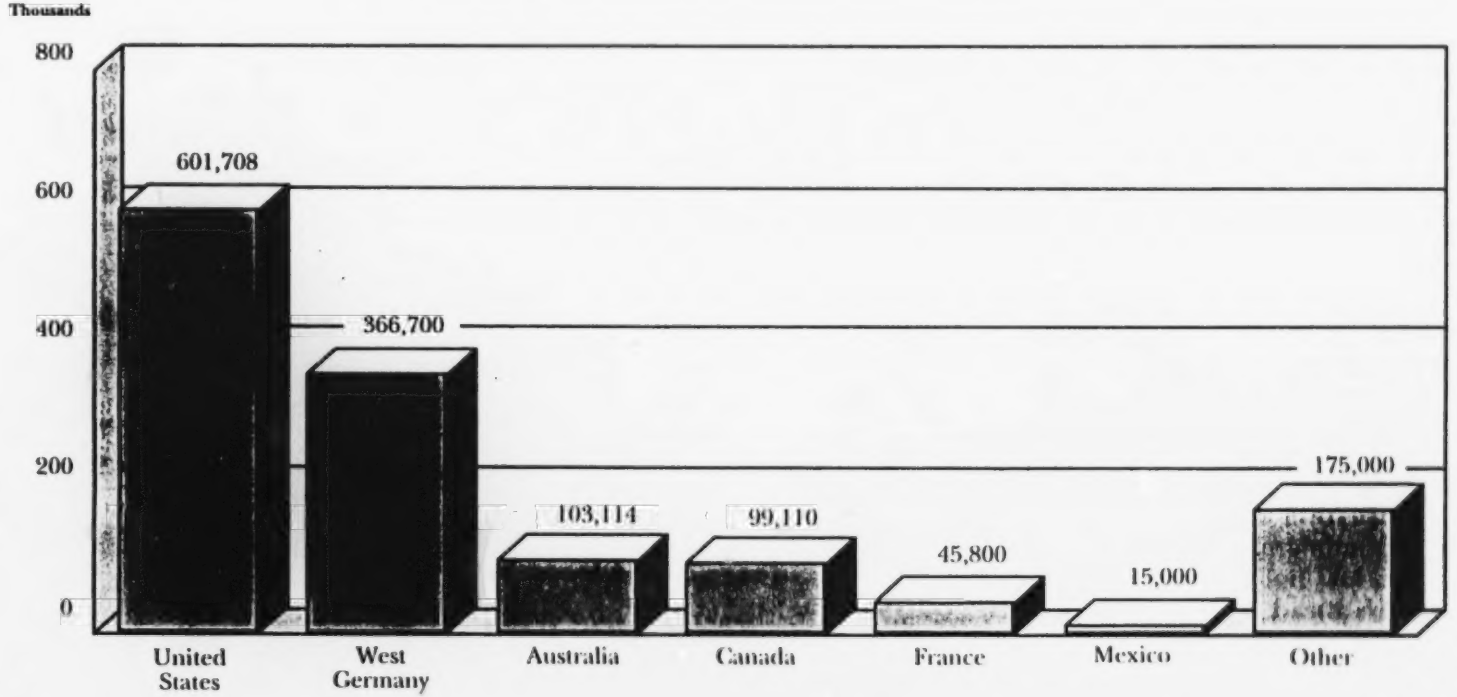
In 1986, the latest year for which internationally comparable data are available, the United States took 64 percent more legal immigrants for permanent settlement than any other country.

Canada, Australia, and West Germany also accepted substantial numbers of legal immigrants and, relative to their population, took a larger portion than the United States.

Large numbers of refugees, guestworkers and illegal immigrants also reside in a number of other countries, including some very poor Third World countries. Few of these countries, however, accept large numbers of immigrants for permanent settlement.

In general, most other countries have been tightening immigrant admissions in recent years, despite or because of increased migration pressures. This trend includes most Western European countries, which historically have taken large numbers of immigrants, and many Third World countries already hard-pressed to meet the needs of their own growing populations.

Permanent Legal Immigrant Admissions to Major Host Countries, 1986



Source: Organization for Economic Cooperation, *SOPEMI 1987: Continuous Reporting System on Migration*

Technical Note: Mexico's permanent immigrant admissions derived from Mexican Census data for 1980.
Immigrants permanently residing overseas in other countries estimated on the basis of *SOPEMI 1987: Continuous Reporting System.*

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Changing Sources of Immigrants to the United States

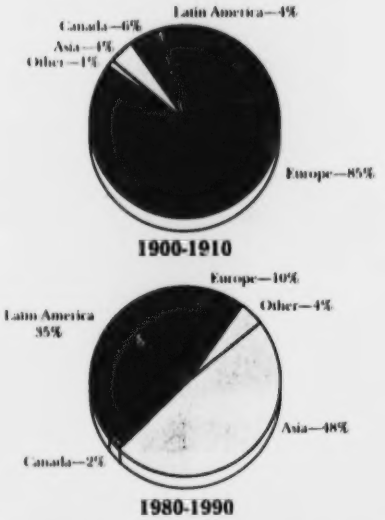
Since 1965, legal immigration to the United States has more than doubled and the main source countries have changed.

The most dramatic change is the rapid growth of Asian immigrants from 20,000 per year in 1965 to over 250,000 per year today. Currently, nearly half of all legal immigrants to the United States come from Asia.

Likewise, immigration from Latin America and the Caribbean has climbed from 90,000 per year in 1965 to over 250,000 today. African immigration has remained low, but may increase in the years ahead.

With population stabilization and economic prosperity in Western Europe, immigration from that region has slowly declined. Today, for example, Haiti sends more legal immigrants to the United States than Ireland and Italy combined, and Mexico sends more legal immigrants than all of Western Europe. If illegal immigration from Haiti and Mexico is included, these numbers may more than double.

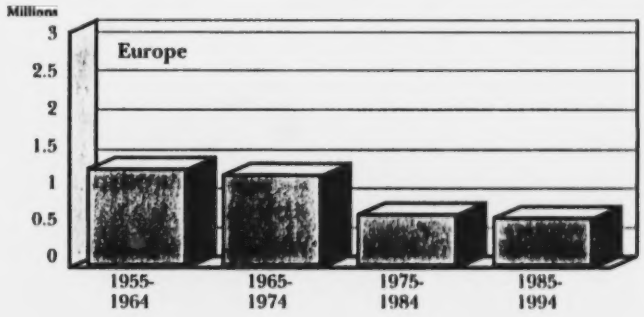
Contrast in Sources of Legal Immigrant Admissions to the United States for 1900-1910 and 1980-1990

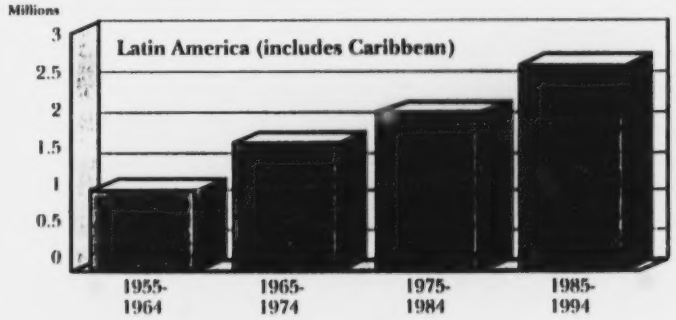


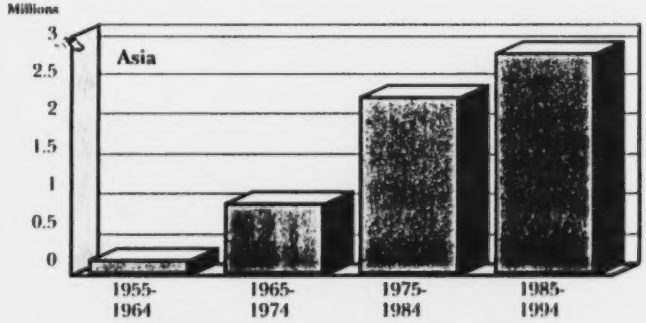
Source: *INS Statistical Yearbooks, 1980-87* and *Immigration to the U.S., the Unfinished Story,* Population Reference Bureau, 1986

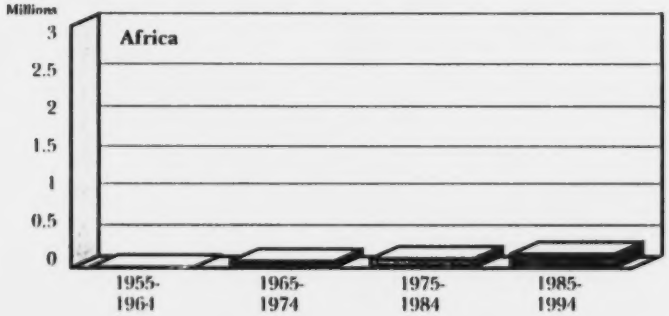
Technical Note: Latin America includes Mexico and the Caribbean.

Change in Numbers of Legal Immigrants to the United States by Sending Region, 1955-1994









Source: *1987 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*
Technical Note: 1988-1994 data projected on basis of 1987 admissions and current law.

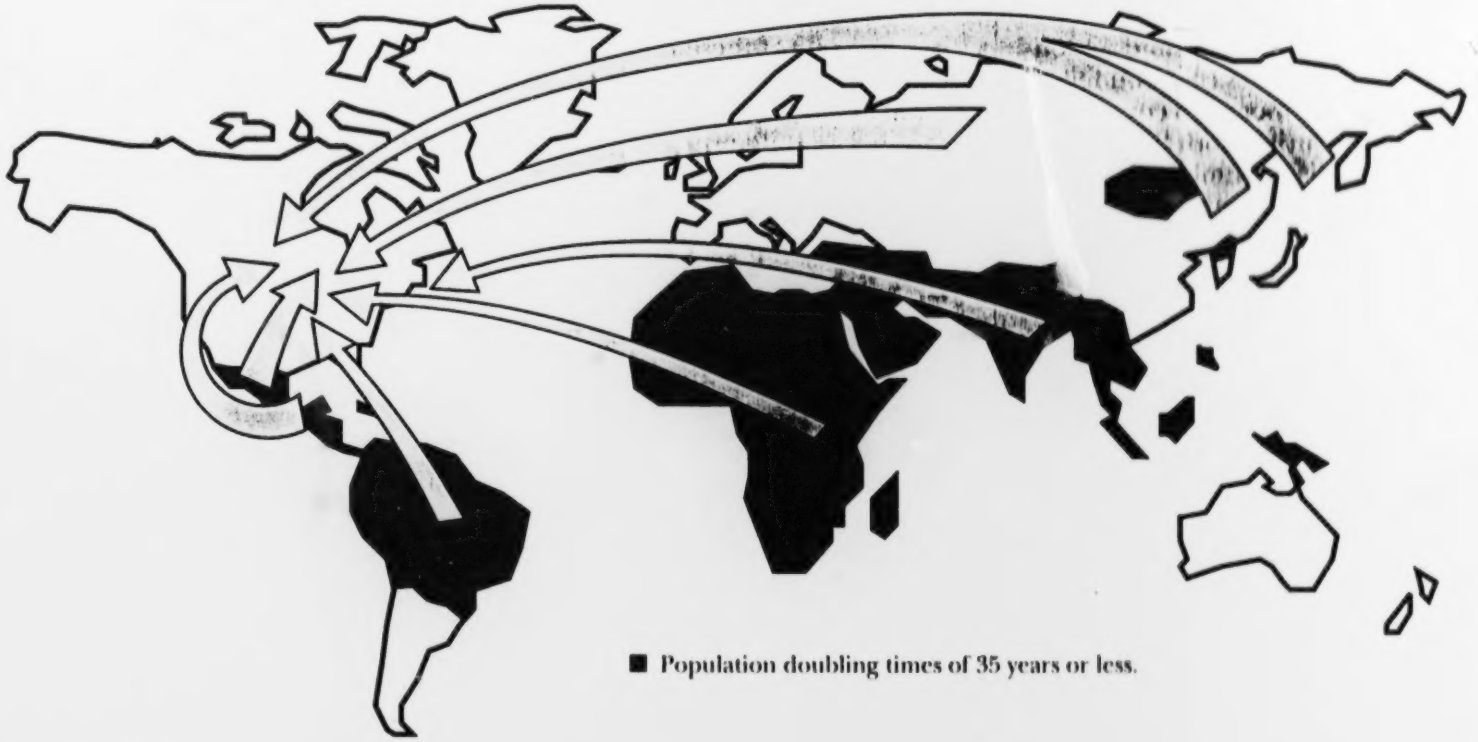
Current and Future Migrant Streams

Just as the major source countries of immigration have changed dramatically in the last 30 years, they may change again in the future. Around the world millions of people are increasingly on the move. The numbers coming to the United States will depend both on U.S. policy and on developments abroad which are largely outside U.S. control. For example:

- In parts of Central America, war, continued civil strife, hyperinflation, and chronic unemployment, all aggravated by continued population pressures, are likely to increase legal and illegal immigration to the United States.
- The recent amnesty program for illegal aliens is expected to result in a significant increase in legal immigration from Mexico and Central America as large numbers of family members, hungry for better jobs, become eligible to join newly legalized relatives.
- In Europe, the relaxation of emigration restrictions by the Soviet Union and other Warsaw Pact nations is likely to increase immigration from that region. In FY 1989, the Soviet Union will be the one of the largest senders of legal immigrants and refugees to the United States.
- In Asia, immigration from the People's Republic of China is expected to increase significantly as new entrants take advantage of the family reunification provisions of current immigration law and refugee status is expanded.
- For Africa, foreign students who adjusted to permanent immigrant status in the 1970s and 1980s can be expected to petition for the admission of their family members. Nigeria in particular, with one-fifth of Africa's expanding population, may become a major immigrant sending country in coming decades.

All told, legal immigration, which averaged 600,000 per year in the 1980s, may regularly top 1 million per year in the 1990s. Approximately 90 percent of these immigrants will come from the developing world.

International Migration Patterns to the United States



Source: *1987 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service*

The Rise of Illegal Immigration to the United States

Prior to 1965, illegal immigration to the United States rose and fell primarily in response to conditions in Mexico. During both the 1930s and 1950s illegal immigration was curbed by periodic mass deportations of aliens.

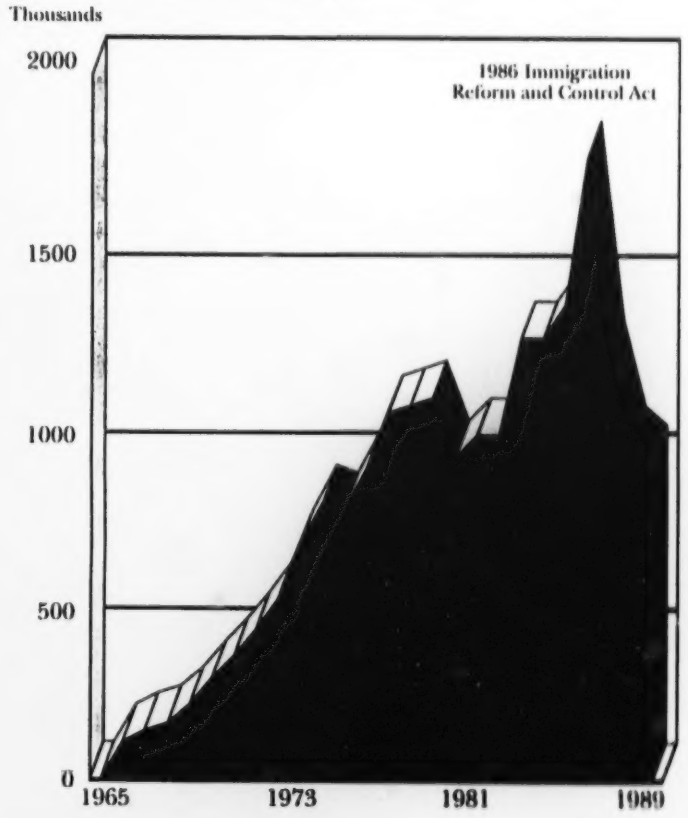
Illegal immigration in recent decades, however, is of a different magnitude. Between 1965 and 1987, the number of illegal aliens apprehended by the Border Patrol climbed from 110,000 per year to over 1.7 million — an increase of 1,400 percent at a time when enforcement capabilities, as measured by Border Patrol personnel, increased just 100 percent.

During this same period, the number of temporary admissions to the United States (e.g., tourists and foreign students) increased from 2 million to 12 million. Though the vast majority of these nonimmigrants eventually return home, an estimated 50,000 to 100,000 persons per year do not.

In 1986 Congress passed the Immigration Reform and Control Act which legalized the status of an estimated 2 million undocumented aliens and made it illegal for employers to knowingly hire anyone who was in the United States illegally.

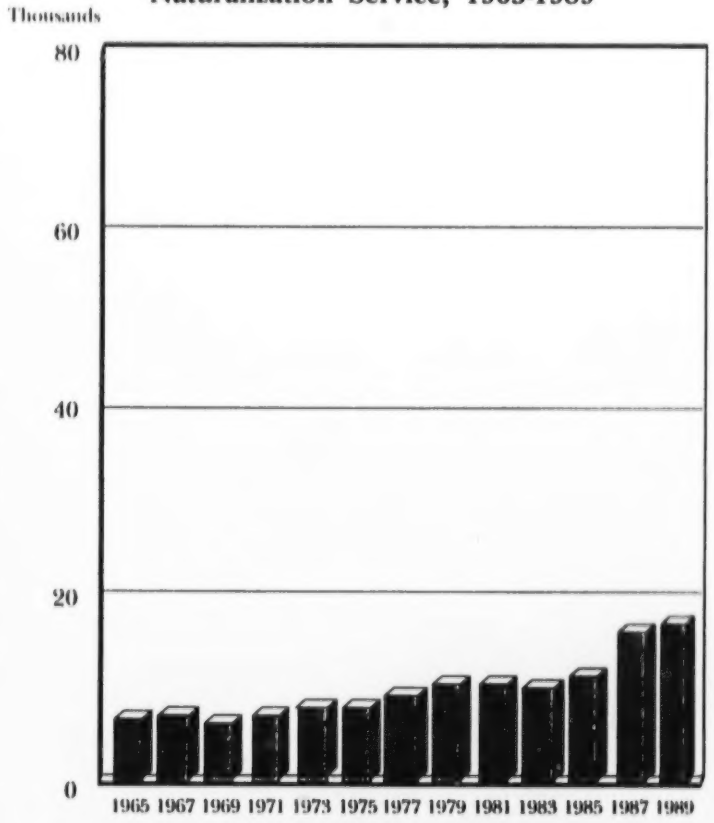
As a consequence of the employer sanctions and amnesty provisions of the new immigration law, the number of illegal immigrants apprehended by the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service dropped from 1.7 million in FY 1986 to 900,000 in FY 1989. Many observers believe, however, that this recent pattern will not hold in view of the demographic and economic pressures still building in much of the developing world.

Illegal Alien Apprehensions 1965-1989



Source: *1987 Statistical Yearbook of the Immigration and Naturalization Service* and INS Statistics Office

Personnel Level of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, 1965-1989



Source: Budget Office of the U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service

Characteristics of theTop Immigrant Sending Countries

Over 30 percent of all legal immigrants to the United States currently come from 15 countries. All but one of these sending countries (the exception is Great Britain) are Third World nations with relatively high fertility and low incomes.

More than was true of earlier periods of immigration, the economic gap between the United States and most of the current sending countries is large and growing. For example, India, the sixth largest immigrant sending country, has a per capita income of only $300 annually as compared to the U.S. level of over $18,000. Most immigrants from India are well educated professionals. But the gap in economic opportunity between the two countries is basic to the push and pull factors that generate the Indian migrant stream.

Seven out of the 15 major immigrant sending countries currently have average family sizes at least double the U.S. two child family average. Population doubling times at current birth and death rates range from almost 300 years in Great Britain to just 20 in Iran.

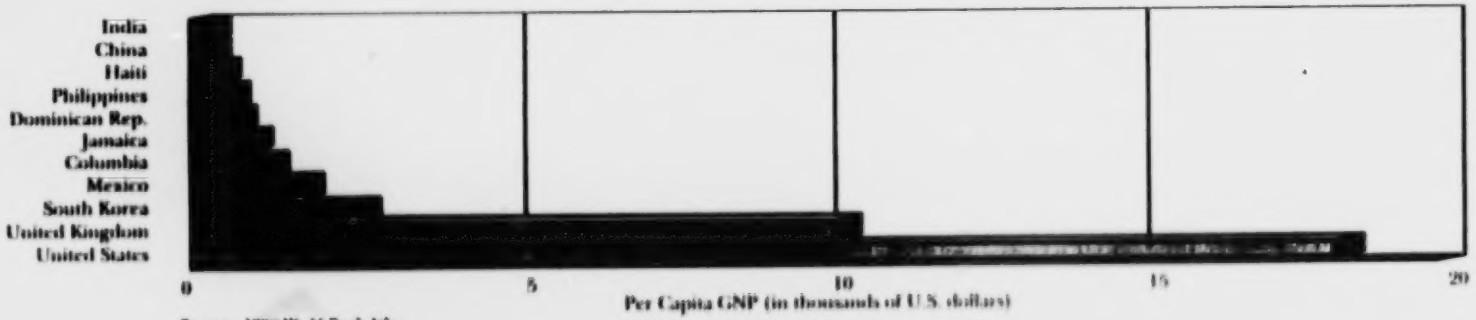
Population growth, if left unchecked, will expand the pool of migrants in most immigrant sending countries and will help keep per capita income low.

Demographic and Economic Indicators for 15 Countries Representing 30 Percent of U.S. Immigration

Country	1989 Total Fertility Rate (Children/Couple)	Population Doubling Time (Years)	1990 Population (Millions)	1988 Per Cap GNP $	# Legal Immigrants to U.S. from Source Country—1986
Mexico	3.8	29	87.0	1,820	66,533
Philippines	4.7	25	65.0	590	52,558
Korea, South	2.1	53	43.0	2,370	35,776
Cuba	1.7	62	10.5	N/A	33,114
Vietnam	4.4	27	67.0	N/A	29,993
India	4.3	32	840.0	300	26,227
Dominican Rep.	3.9	28	7.0	730	26,175
China	2.4	49	1,115.0	300	25,106
Jamaica	3.1	41	2.6	880	19,595
Iran	6.2	20	54.0	N/A	16,505
United Kingdom	1.8	289	57.3	10,430	15,657
Cambodia	4.6	31	6.8	N/A	13,501
Taiwan	1.7	62	20.1	3,571	13,424
Haiti	4.9	32	6.4	360	12,666
Colombia	3.4	34	32.0	1,220	11,408
United States	1.8	99	250.0	18,430	

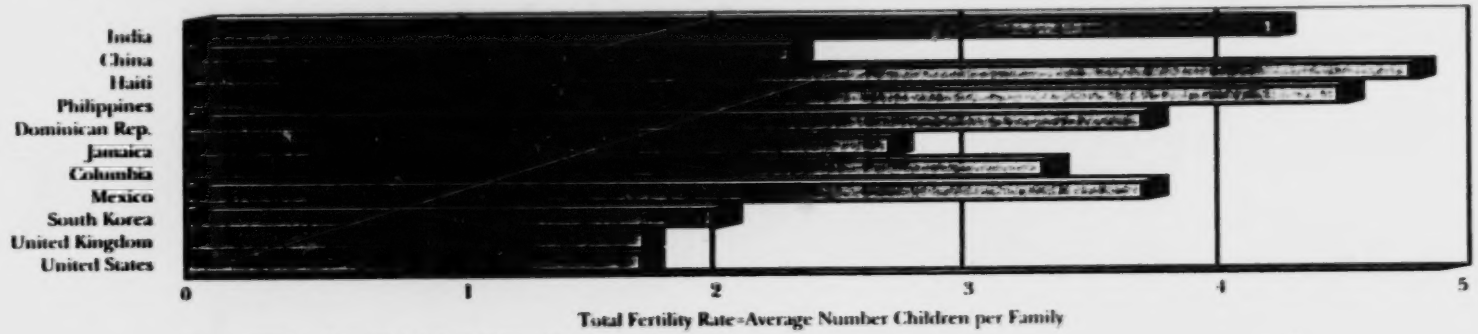
Sources: Population Reference Bureau, *1989 Data Sheet* and Immigration and Naturalization Service

Per Capita GNP of Major Immigrant Sending Nations and the U.S., 1989



Source: *1989 World Bank Atlas*

Total Fertility Rate of Major Immigrant Sending Nations and the U.S., 1989



Source: *1989 Data Sheet of the Population Reference Bureau*

The Pace of World Population Growth

Population growth in those European countries which once sent large numbers of immigrants to the United States has abated just as it has in North America. But the populations of most of today's immigrant sending countries are still growing steadily, some of them at historically unprecedented rates.

Within the next 30 years, the top 15 source countries of legal immigration to the United States are together projected to add 1.2 billion people to their populations — a sum nearly as large as the world's population at the time the Statue of Liberty was dedicated in 1886. Morever, additional countries with population pressures are likely to add to the migrant streams now coming from Asia, Latin America and Africa. Consider the pace of regional population growth:

- In 1960 North America's population was almost exactly equal to the combined populations of Central and South America and the Caribbean. By 2010, North America's population will be half that of its southern neighbors.

- Mexico, whose 1989 population was 86.7 million, is adding 2 million people a year. The Caribbean islands are adding another 500,000 people a year to the region.

- Africa, hard pressed to feed a population of 620 million today, is projected to have a population of more than 1.4 billion by 2020.

- Asia, most of it already densely populated with three billion people, will see its population double in the next 40 years unless birth rates decline.

28

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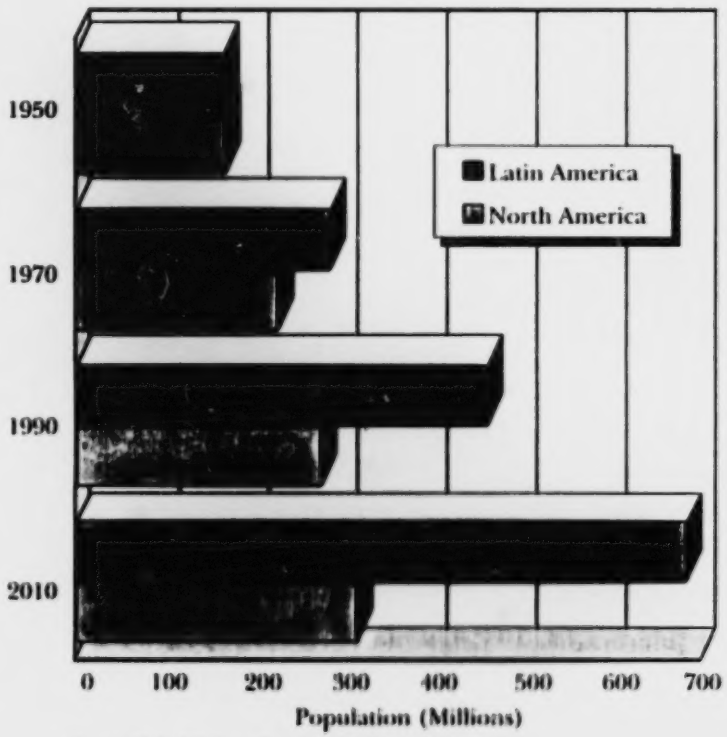
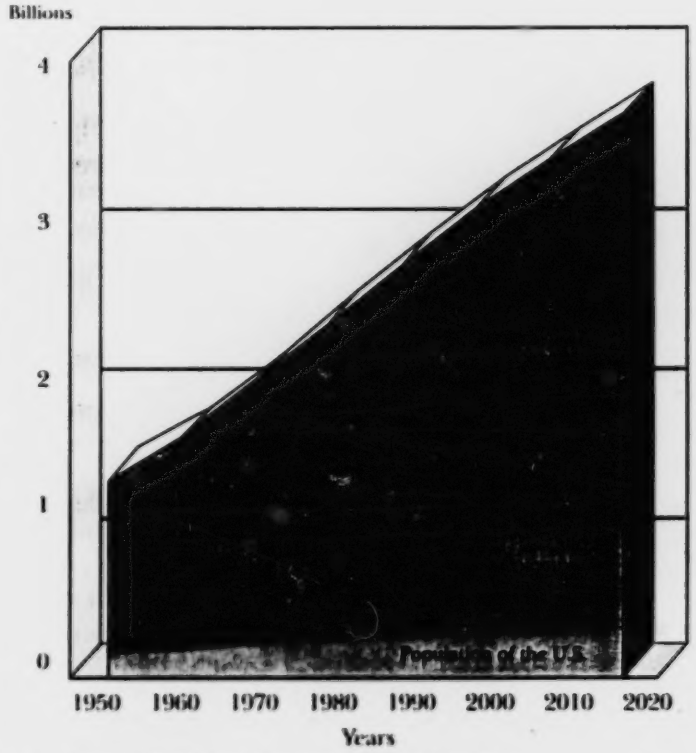
Comparison of Population Size in North America and Central and South America, 1950-2010



Source: United Nations, *Demographic Indicators of Countries*
Technical Note: Central and South America includes Caribbean.

Population Growth of the Top Immigrant Sending Countries to the United States as Compared to the U.S.



Source: United Nations, *Demographic Indicators of Countries*
Technical Note: Population projection based on U.N. medium variant which assumes rapid spread of family planning in developing countries.

Age Structure's Influence on Migration

The United States has not yet experienced the full impact of the surge in population growth that has occurred in recent decades. Because most people do not migrate until their early 20s, current immigration pressures may be only the edge of the wedge.

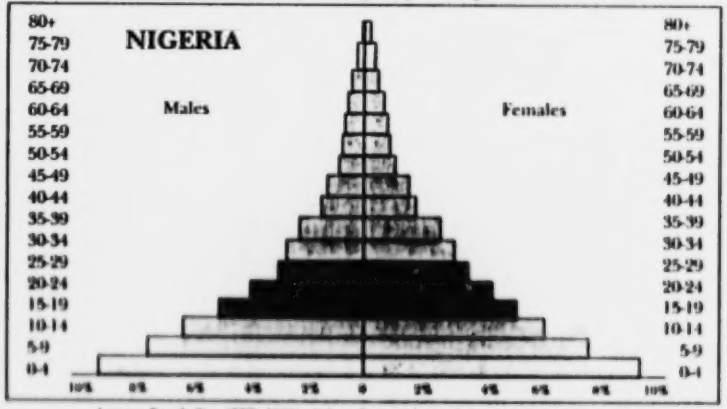
Within the next thirty years, the population aged 15-35 in the developing world, not including China, is projected to increase 70 percent — from 1 billion to 1.7 billion — greatly increasing pressures on U.S. borders.

In the coming two decades, 1.86 billion people in developing countries (1-19 year olds already born) will enter their twenties. Thirty years ago this age cohort equaled just 1 billion people. Thirty years from now it will be 2.3 billion unless birth rates start dropping rapidly soon.

Nearly half the population of the developing world is under age 18. Between now and the year 2000, these young people will look for jobs and housing, marry and have children. Some of those dissatisfied with the economic or political conditions of their home countries will "vote with their feet" and emigrate.

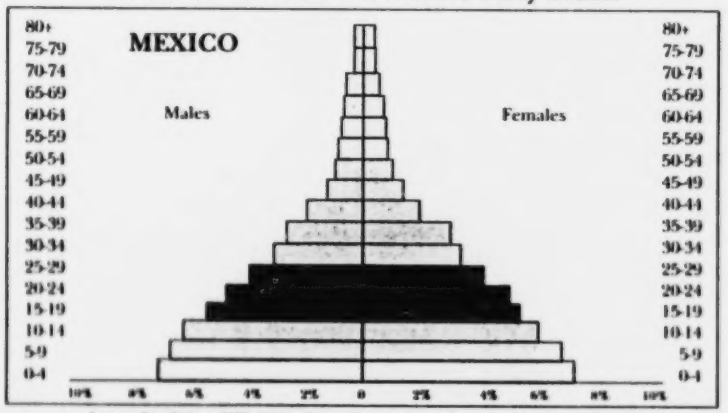
The young age structure of many developing countries is in sharp contrast to the aging population of many industrialized nations. In the middle are countries like Korea and Thailand where declines in birthrates in the 1960s and 1970s have put these nations on the road to demographic stability and helped bring economic prosperity.

Characteristic Age Structure for Countries With Continuing Rapid Population Growth



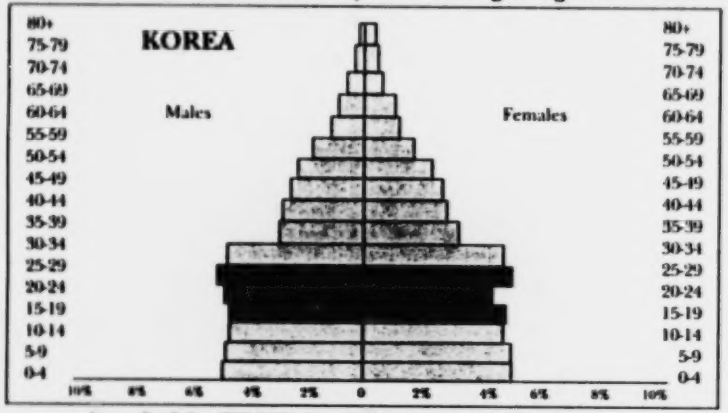
Average Family Size (TFR, 1989) = 6.6. Projected population doubling time: 24 years.

Characteristic Age Structure for Countries with Modest and Recent Fertility Decline



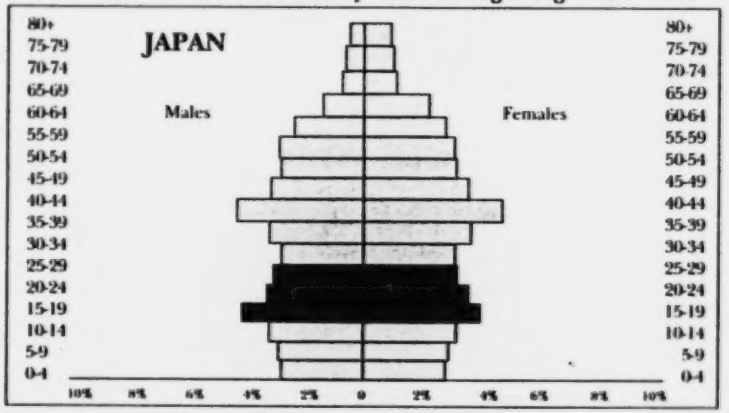
Average Family Size (TFR, 1989) = 3.8. Projected population doubling time: 29 years.

Characteristic Age Structure for Countries with Dramatic Fertility Declines Beginning in the 1960s



Average Family Size (TFR, 1989) = 2.1. Projected population doubling time: 53 years.

Characteristic Age Structure for Countries with Dramatic Fertility Declines Beginning in the 1940s



Average Family Size (TFR, 1989) = 1.7. Projected population doubling time: 141 years.

Source: United Nations, *Demographic Indicators of Countries*

World Labor Force Growth

Between 1990 and 2010, the developing world is projected to add over 700 million people to its labor force — a population larger than the entire labor force of the industrialized world in 1990.

In the next 30 years, the combined labor force of Central America, Mexico and the Caribbean is projected to swell by 52 million new workers — twice as large as the current labor force of Mexico.

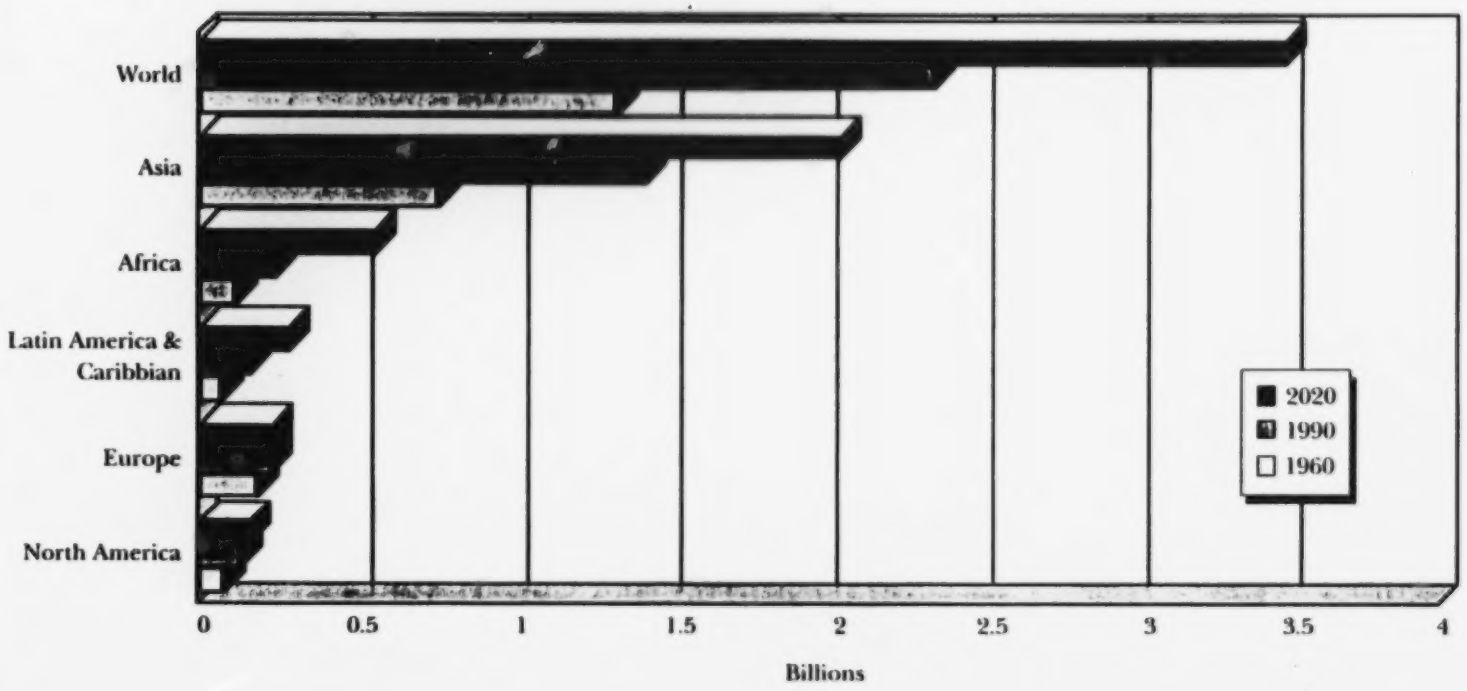
During the same period, 323 million new people will begin looking for work in Africa — a wave of new workers larger than the current labor force of Europe.

In order to provide adequate levels of employment over the next thirty years, developing countries will have to achieve phenomenal rates of economic growth. Some developing countries clearly can do so, but, for many, sustained high rates of economic growth may prove difficult given recent past experience.

In Nicaragua, El Salvador, Guatemala, and Jamaica, the per capita gross national product has declined on average for the last 15 years. In Nigeria, with one-fifth of Africa's population, the per capita gross national product has declined at an average rate of 2.6 percent per year for the last 15 years. For some developing countries, the gap between labor force growth and job creation may grow even wider in the years ahead.

Almost certainly, the economic gap between these countries and the United States will grow, adding to the economic push-pull factors behind international migration.

Estimated and Projected Labor Force Growth, by Region, 1960-2020



Source: International Labour Office, *Economically Active Population 1950-2025*, 1986

Labor Force Growth vs. Job Creation — A Case Study of Mexico

According to noted Mexican economist Victor Urquidi, approximately half of Mexico's labor force is currently unemployed or underemployed. For this number not to increase, Mexico will have to create at least 900,000 jobs a year in the 1990s just to absorb new labor force entrants.

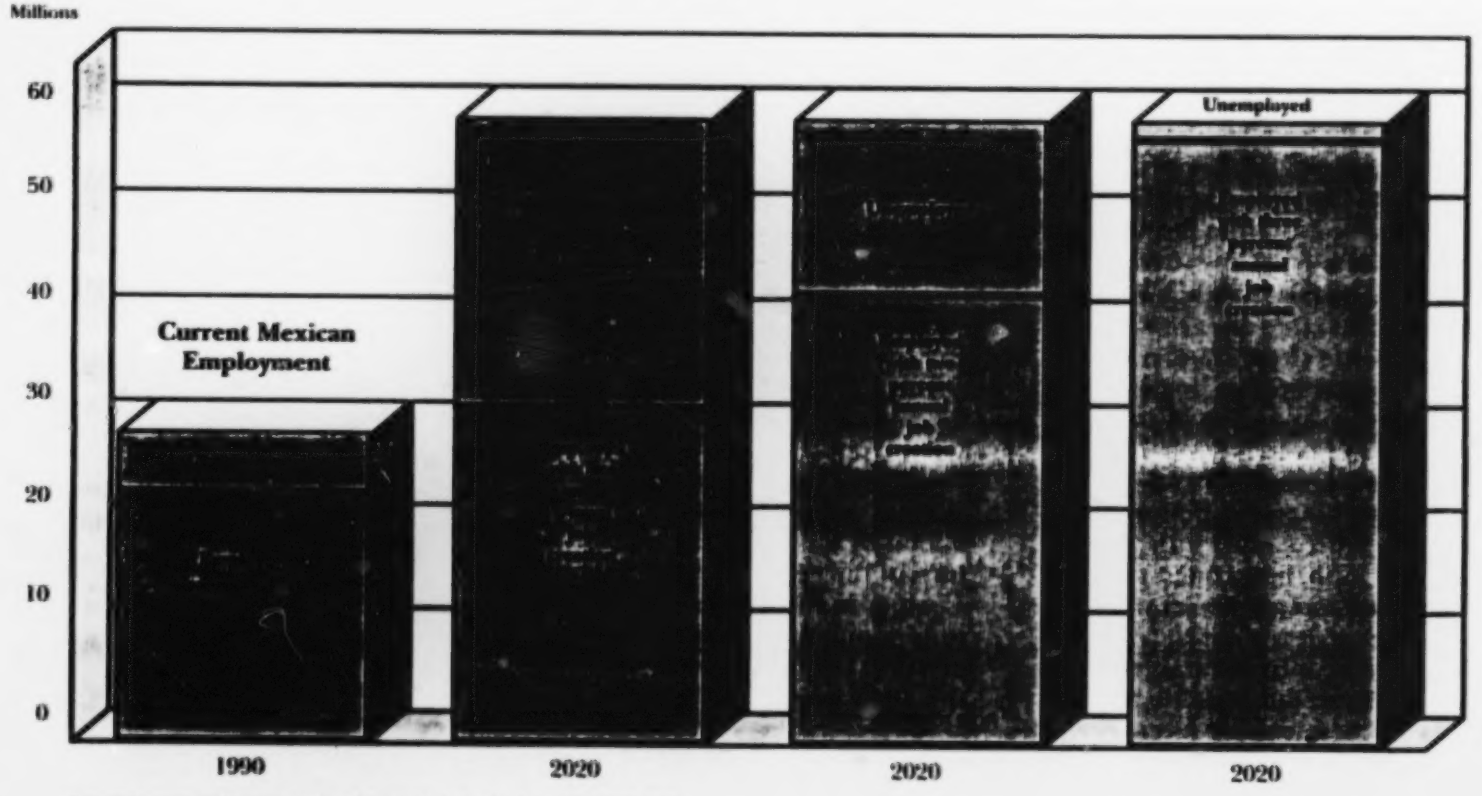
If employment in Mexico grows at 2 percent per year (the U.S. average), unemployment in Mexico would increase from 6 million to 16.5 million between now and the year 2020.

To reduce the absolute number of unemployed, Mexico will have to achieve a job creation rate of at least 3 percent per year over the next 30 years.

In the forty years from 1948 to 1987, U.S. job growth reached or exceeded 3 percent per year in only six years. While job creation in Mexico often reached 3 percent annually between 1965 and 1980, this growth rate was largely fueled by oil revenues.

The World Bank reports that since the fall of oil prices in 1982, Mexico's Gross National Product in dollar terms has shrunk by more than one-third, and job creation has been virtually stagnant.

Labor Force Growth vs. Job Creation in Mexico, 1990 and 2020



Source: International Labour Office, *Economically Active Population 1950-2025*, 1986

Rapid Urbanization — Further Spur to Immigration

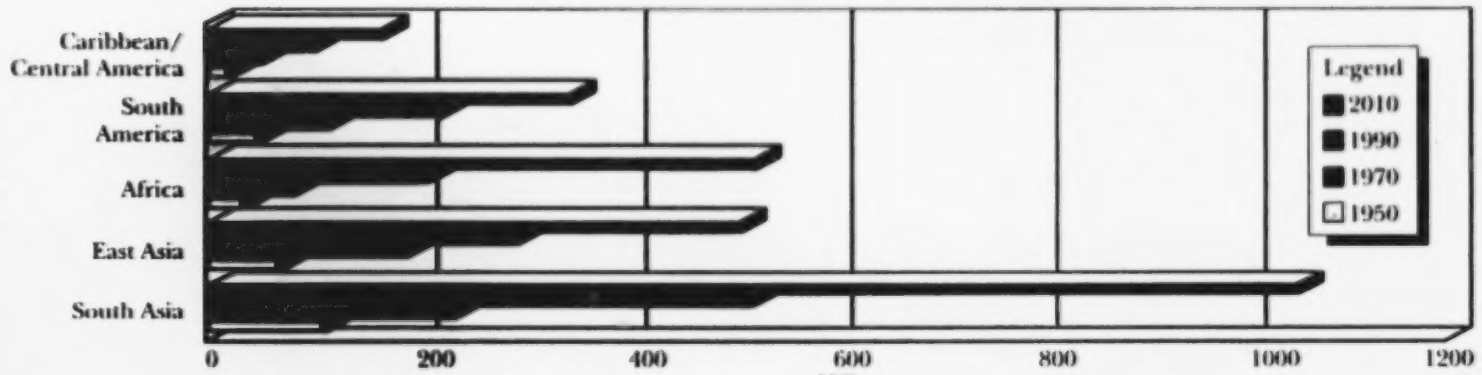
Relatively few legal immigrants to the United States currently migrate directly from rural communities. Most migration is step-wise (and often intergenerational). People first move from farm to city, and later from city to foreign country. The fact that major Third World cities are growing 70 percent faster than Third World populations is thus an important factor in the expansion of potential migrant pools.

Urbanization in the developing world brings increasing numbers of people into contact with foreign television, magazines, and movies which often depict prosperous life styles, political freedoms, and economic opportunities in western industrialized countries. U.S. culture often dominates these media. As the expectations of urban youth rise, and local realities fail to match them, more and more young men and women will consider immigrating to a foreign country.

Urban residents also find themselves in the immediate orbit of foreign consulates, international airports, labor recruiters and experts who know about international travel documents, among them alien smugglers.

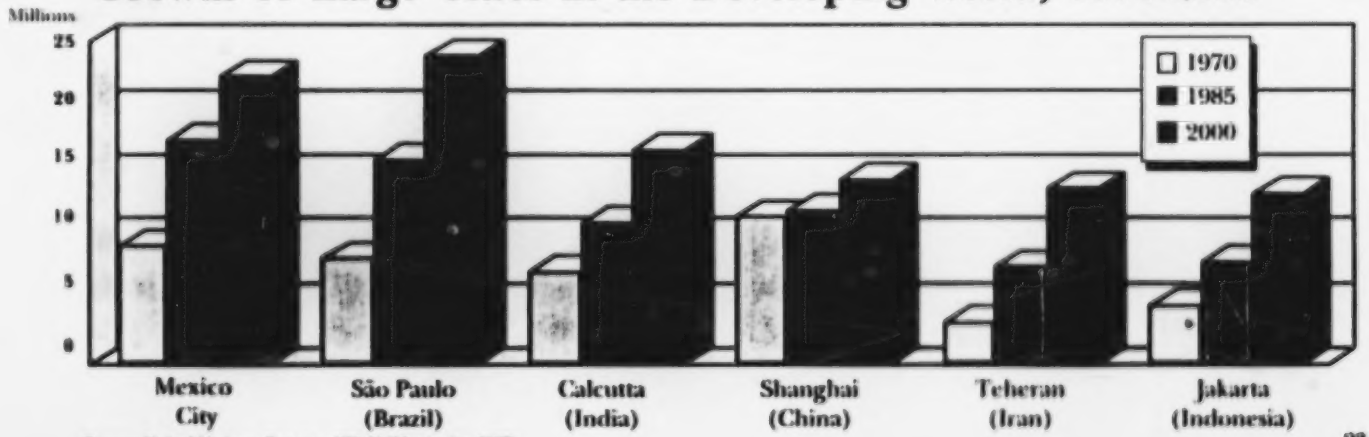
The population of Third World cities, which was 966 million in 1980, is projected to top 2.6 billion by the year 2010. By the turn of the century, there will be 17 cities in the developing world with populations of 10 million or more, as compared with just 6 in the developed world.

Urbanization, By Region, 1950-2010



Source: World Resources Institute, *World Resources 1988-89*
Note: Figures for East Asia do not include Japan.

Growth of Large Cities in the Developing World, 1970-2000



Source: United Nations, *Prospects of World Urbanization*, 1987

New Immigrants to the U.S.— Where They Settle, How They are Doing

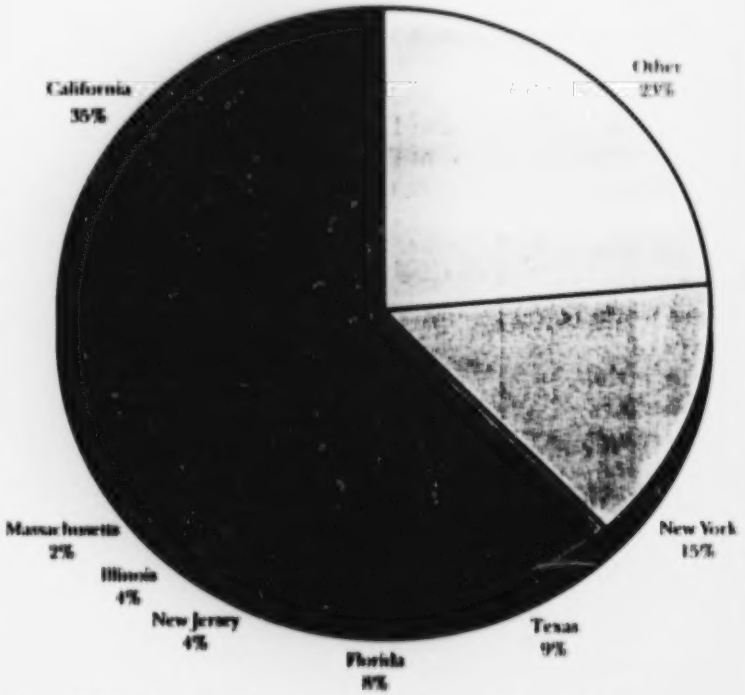
More than sixty percent of all new immigrants to the United States live in just five states — California, New York, Texas, Florida and Illinois.

Approximately 40 percent of all immigrants to the United States reside in greater Los Angeles and New York City. An additional 20 percent of the U.S. foreign-born population lives in greater San Francisco, Chicago, Miami, Houston and Washington, D.C.

Because many recent immigrants are poorly educated or have limited English-speaking abilities or both, they tend to initially take low-paying jobs and have a disproportionate impact on low-income housing and job markets in areas in which they congregate. This is especially true of immigrants from Mexico, Central America and the Caribbean, but also applies to immigrants from some Asian countries.

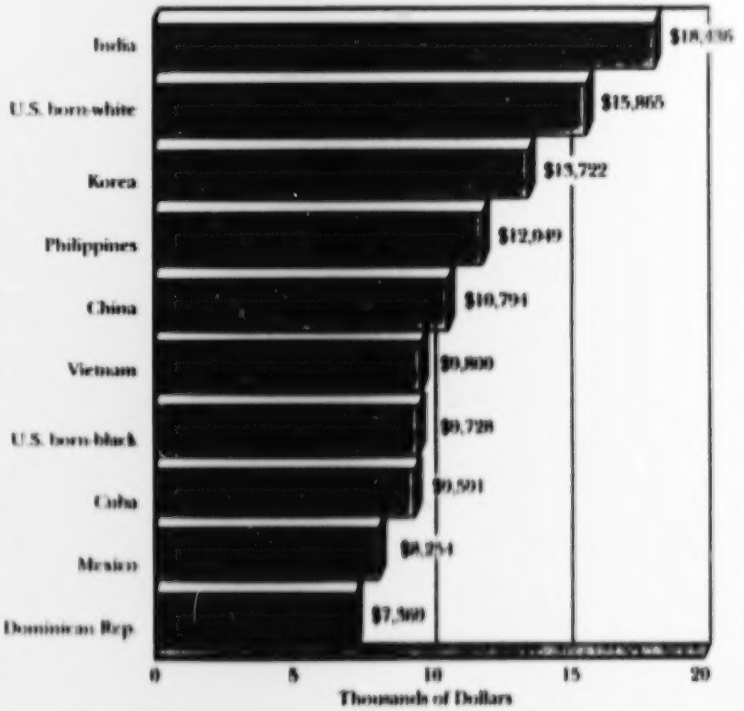
In general, the majority of current immigrants compete for housing and employment with Americans who share similar educational, income, and labor market characteristics — specifically Americans on the bottom of the U.S. economic ladder.

Settlement Pattern of Recent Legal and Illegal Immigrants in the United States



Source: U.S. Immigration and Naturalization Service, *Immigrants Admitted by State of Intended Residence* and *Provisional Legislation Statistics*, 1989

Comparison of 1980 Mean Full-Time Income for Immigrant and U.S. Born Male Workers



Source: *1980 U.S. Census*

The Mismatch Between New U.S. Jobs and Immigrant Workers

The combination of a large influx of low-skilled immigrant workers and projected shifts in the industrial and occupational structure of the U.S. economy may further depress wages and working conditions in the low-wage job market.

Minority populations are currently overrepresented among occupations that are likely to suffer moderate to high job losses during the 1990s. These employment sectors include farm workers, garment workers and private household child care workers. These are the industries where large numbers of U.S. minorities and new immigrants are now working and can be expected to work in the 1990s.

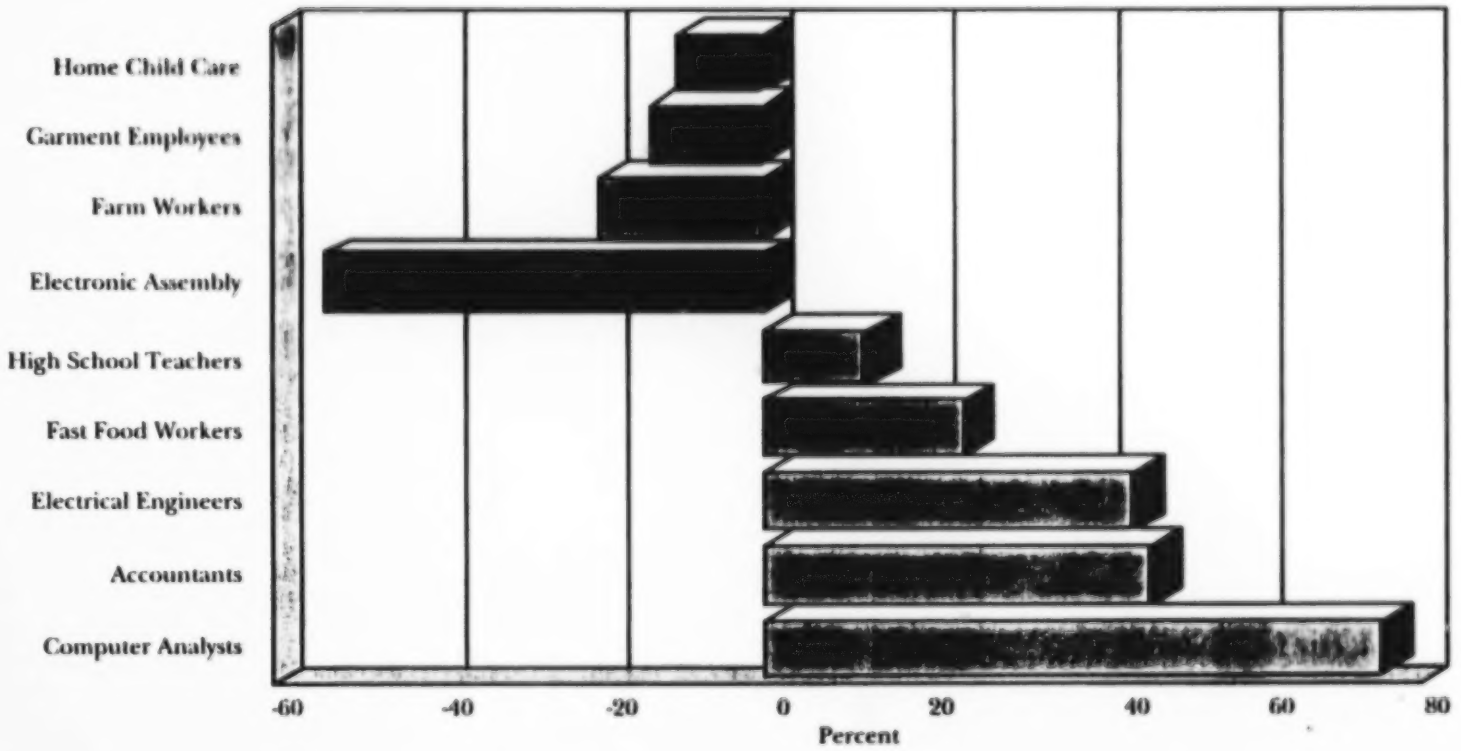
In contrast, the rapidly expanding technical and communication fields often require advanced training above the skill levels of many immigrants, nearly half of whom have no more than a high school education.

Immigrants who come from countries with low wages and poor working conditions are, moreover, willing to work for less money and live and work under worse conditions than American workers. As a consequence, immigrant workers have become "employees of choice" in some low-wage industries. With a surplus of workers and a shortage of job openings, wages and benefits are further depressed in declining industries. Low-income American workers are often displaced at a cost to U.S. taxpayers in associated unemployment and welfare benefits.

Based on calculations by the INS and Department of Labor, legal and illegal immigration may cost U.S. taxpayers in excess of $500 million a year.

Technical Note: For further reading see U.S. General Accounting Office, *Illegal Aliens: Influence of Illegal Workers on Wages and Working Conditions of Legal Workers, March 1988* and *Illegal Aliens: Limited Research Suggests Illegal Aliens May Displace Native Workers, April 1986.*

Projected Changes in U.S. Job Market, 1986-2000



Source: Estimated by the U.S. Bureau of Labor Statistics based on a 1985-1986 Occupational Employment Statistics Survey

Education and Immigration — The Case of California

More immigrants settle in California than any other state, and this influx is having a serious impact on California schools, aggravating the budgetary squeeze precipitated by property tax cuts made in the early 1980s.

Approximately 17 percent of all students in California are foreign-born. Many of them attend schools which are ill-equipped for the special needs of children with limited English language skills. In the lower grades of many elementary schools, more than half of all California students are English-language deficient. Educational setbacks in the early grades probably contribute to the 50 percent drop out rate for California's foreign-born students.

If these trends continue, a growing underclass of immigrant families could jeopardize the state's future prosperity.

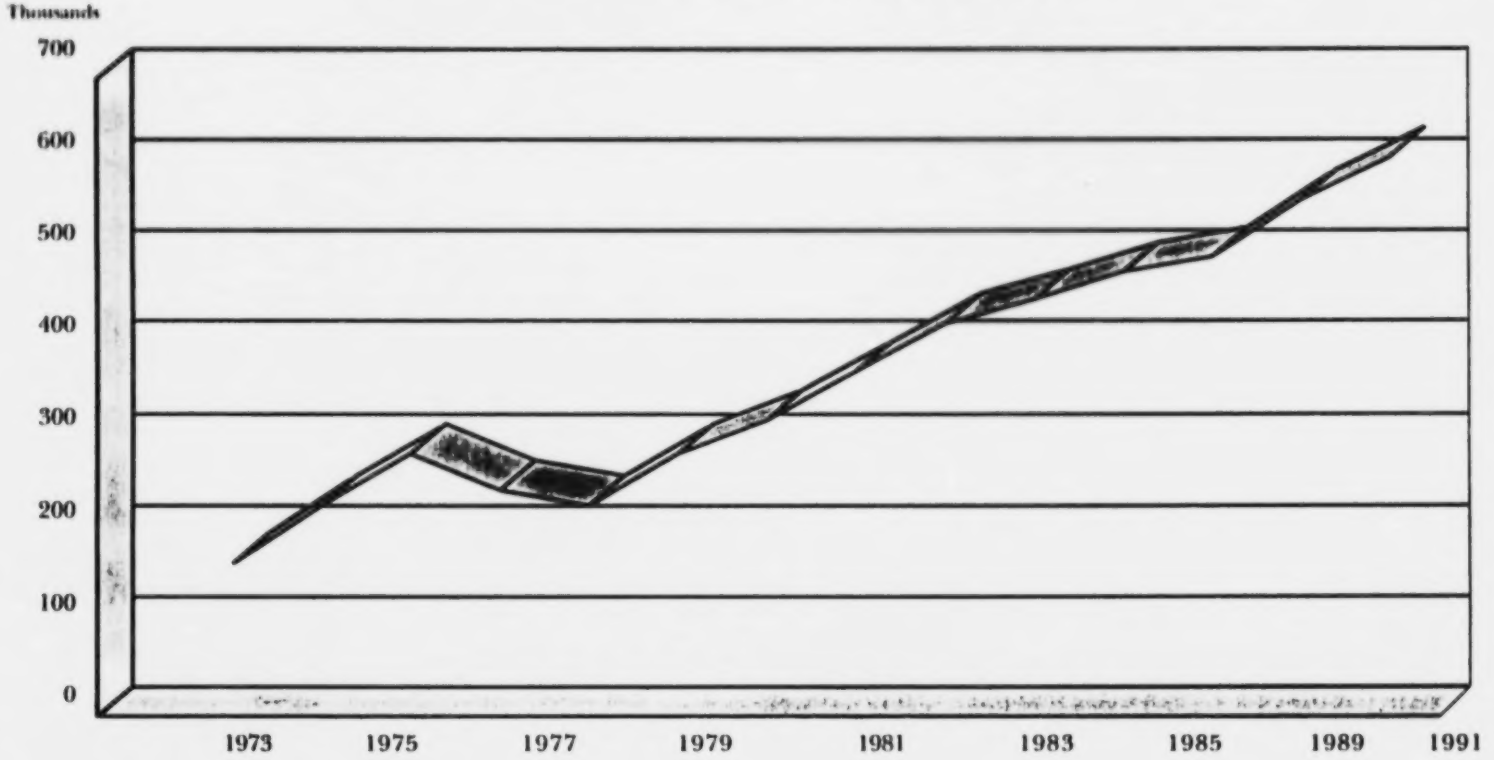
Although the developing countries from which immigrants come have made enormous investments in education, shrinking financial resources and rapid population growth have actually caused educational standards to decline in many of these countries.

California Counties with the Largest Percentage of Limited English Proficiency (LEP) Students

Imperial	32.6
San Francisco	29.7
San Benito	23.4
Monterey	20.8
Los Angeles	19.2
San Joaquin	17.1
Santa Cruz	15.6
Merced	14.2
Orange	13.0
Stanislaus	12.3

Source: Laurie Olsen, *Crossing the Schoolhouse Border*, 1988

Growth of Limited English Proficiency Students in California Schools, 1973-1991



Source: Laurie Olsen, *Crossing the Schoolhouse Border*, 1988
Technical Notes: 1989-90 levels projected from prior years.

Immigration Policy and U.S. Population Size

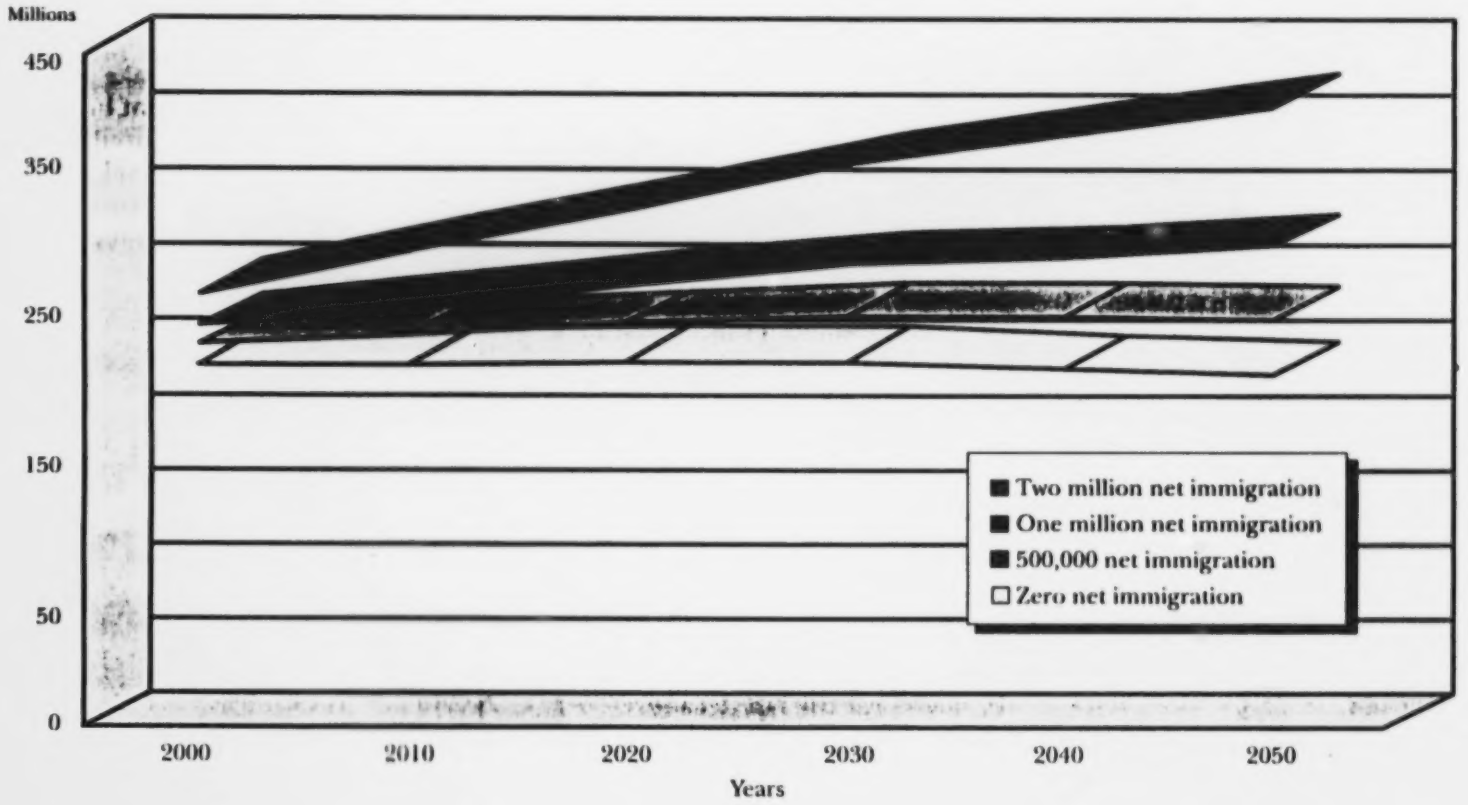
Because Americans have very low birthrates, future levels of immigration will largely determine whether the United States stabilizes its population soon or continues to grow late into the next century.

Even with average family size below 1.8 children and no net immigration, the population of the United States would creep up slowly until about 2020.

With net legal and illegal immigration of one million per year and current birthrates, U.S. population would top 320 million by 2050 and continue to grow for the rest of the 21st century. Many immigration experts consider this a likely scenario.

Although Congress may at some point in the future chose to further restrict legal immigration into the United States, the continued growth of population pressures abroad and the income gap between rich and poor countries would almost certainly make the enforcement of such restrictions more difficult.

U.S. Population Growth at Different Levels of Immigration, 2000-2050



Source: *The Impact of Immigration on U.S. Population Size*, Population Reference Bureau, 1981
Note: All projections assume U.S. total fertility rate of 1.8 children. Projections based on 1980 U.S. population.

U.S. Resources for Population Stabilization and Third World Development

The United States is currently doing relatively little to reduce future immigration pressures on America's borders. U.S. economic assistance to most developing countries is paltry. The bulk of U.S. foreign aid goes to a handful of countries and is increasingly weighted toward military aid and cash transfers to pay for military bases or cooperation from key countries.

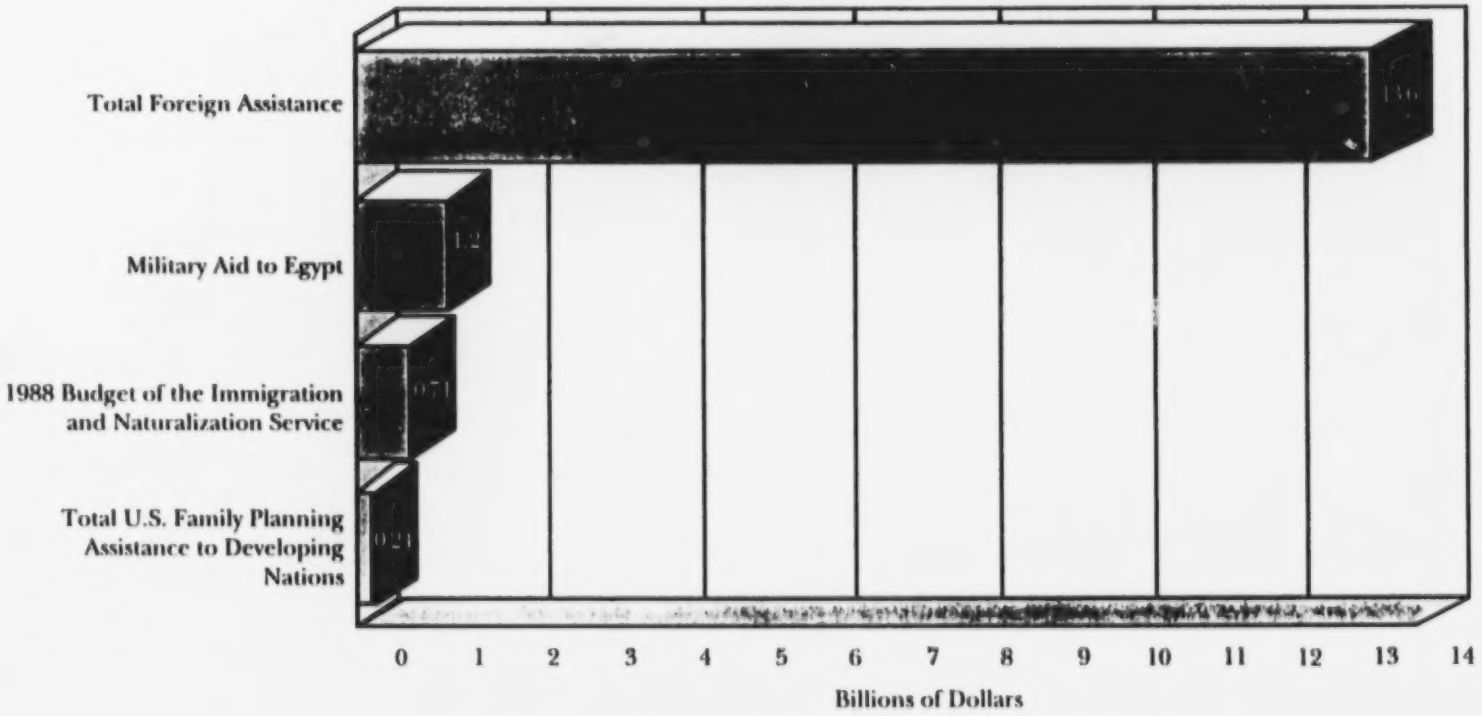
Only 23 percent of foreign aid is allocated to poor countries for long term social and economic development. Support for family planning is an even smaller and declining slice of the foreign aid dollar — about 12 percent of development aid and 1.7 percent of total aid.

Demand for immigration to the United States will only slacken if economic and political conditions in the immigrant-sending countries offer local citizens more hope for a better life.

Continued high birth rates in developing countries contribute to U.S. immigration problems by expanding the populations of poor immigrant sending countries. Rapid population growth in the developing world helps keep developing countries poor and widens the income gap between the world's developed and developing nations. Rapid rates of population growth also create economic and political tensions that can contribute to civil strife — the kind of civil strife that has created record numbers of refugees over the last decade.

Americans need to make a much greater investment in programs to stabilize population growth and promote development in those regions of the world from which future immigration pressures are likely to come.

U.S. Overseas Family Planning Assistance as Compared to Select 1988 Budget Items



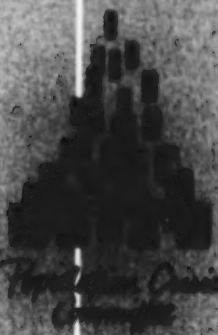
Source: U.S. Agency for International Development, *U.S. Overseas Loans and Grants and Assistance from International Organizations* and INS Statistics Office

About PCC

The Population Crisis Committee (PCC) is a private non-profit organization. PCC seeks to stimulate public awareness, understanding and action towards the reduction of population growth rates in developing countries through voluntary family planning and other actions needed to solve world population problems.

PCC today undertakes a variety of activities; particularly, it:

- Educates key U.S. leaders about the urgency of international population problems.
- Provides authoritative analysis of the impact and importance of U.S. policies and financial support for international population assistance programs.
- Through provision of information and direct meetings with the highest government and private leaders in developing countries, encourages adoption of more effective programs to reduce population growth.
- Identifies and supports innovative, cost-effective and replicable family planning projects at the grassroots level in developing countries with the most serious population problems.
- Works through the U.S. media and other organizations to enhance public understanding of the importance of the world population problem and of U.S. assistance to population programs in developing countries.
- Prepares studies and reports on critical population issues and distributes them to some 65,000 policymakers and opinion leaders worldwide.



Suite 550 • 1120 19th Street, N.W.
Washington, D.C. 20036-3605